

spirit rooms to be apart from the main building. The Museum will include :—

- (a) Carvings, bronze and iron weapons, implements etc. the property of the Royal South African Company.
- (b) Fossils, minerals, shells, corals, larger vertebrates.
- (c) Birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, marine invertebrates.
- (d) Ethnological specimens.

*Hobart Museum, Tasmania.*—This museum is very neat and effective. It included an Art Gallery, an aquarium, where native fish may be studied and examined critically, also an ethnological collection besides four main divisions of Zoology, Botany, Geology and Mineralogy. Tasmania University and the Royal Society of Tasmania are both connected with this Museum. University Extension lectures are given every year in one of the Halls of the Museum.

*Otago Museum, Dunedin, New Zealand.*—The chief feature of the museum is its zoological collection. Whales, Birds (*Noctornis Mantelli*) Copepods and Dinornis are also prominently represented. To the museum there is an annex for an Ethnological collection.

*Christ Church Museum New Zealand.*—In connection with Canterbury College. The largest museum in New Zealand. Very good general collection in Zoology. Extinct birds form a conspicuous feature of the exhibits. The Ethnological collections contain Alaskan, Indian, and Japanese costumes. Twelve fine skeletons of Mea birds one of which measures 10 ft. 7 inches in a resting position, besides four species of Apteryx are also present. Fossils, rocks, and minerals from the district are also exhibited, besides an excellent Botanical collection or Herbarium accompanied by a series of flower-paintings. Very fine Cetacea and Sirenia, also skulls of Maoris.

*Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.*—This is essentially a government Museum. It is the head quarters of the Geological Survey of New Zealand and the collec-